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407CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

112441

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE:

SUBJECT Russian Airfields in Germany

INFO. As indicated in text

DIST. 23  
X 23 September 1947

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ORIGIN

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Director of Central Intelligence to the  
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Next Review Date: 2008

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SUPPLEMENT

ATTACHMENTS: 4

1. Schonefeld (Z-93): The purported copy of an order from the Brandenburg SMA, dated 26 June 1947, indicates that the construction of a Russian civilian airfield at Schonefeld has now commenced. Land for use as an airfield has been expropriated from farms belonging to the communities of Dispensee and Schonefeld. Lieutenant Colonel Stoloyarov has been designated director of the airport.
2. Werder (Z-53): Activities at the airfield at Werder, near Berlin, give every indication for the assumption that the field is being used as an important Russian Air Force headquarters. A lively courier traffic was observed as late as 14 July 1947. U-2 liaison planes repeatedly arrived from the SE and took off again to proceed NNE. A U-2 plane with an enclosed cabin (generally used only by staff officers and generals) and a PS-84 transport were observed on the field on 5 July 1947.
3. All barracks at the Werder field are intact and fully occupied. Of the six hangars originally situated there, only one is still usable. As of 14 July 1947, one had been completely dismantled and the other four were in the process of dismantlement. The grass landing strip was in good condition on that date.
4. The komendatura building at the Werder airfield is surrounded by flags and there is heavy automobile traffic on the road leading to the field. Two heavy cables (heavier than field telephone cables) are strung from the town of Werder to the airfield. (See Attachment I for a sketch of the field and Attachment II for a list of automobile markings observed at Werder.)
5. Scharteucke (Y-93): It was observed on 6 July 1947 that the site of the former Silva munitions plant near Scharteucke had been almost completely levelled off in preparation for the construction of an airfield. Part of the area was already fenced in, and guards were posted along the open stretches at 150-meter intervals. A temporary airfield was set up toward the end of June near Redekin, a village two kilometers NW of Scharteucke. Four U-2 and four Lagg planes were observed on this field. The forester in charge of Forsterei Alemann was informed that he and other German civilians were forbidden to enter the woods to the south and east of Scharteucke. (See Attachments III and IV for sketches of the Scharteucke and Redekin airfields.)

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6. Staaken (Z-65): On 13 July 1947 there were 180 airplanes on the airfield at Staaken. One hundred were of a type similar to the German Fieseler-Storch liaison plane. The other eighty were heavy bombers.
7. Stendal (Y-85): Stendal airfield was ploughed up during June 1947; all buildings were blown up.
8. Finow (V-08): The Finow airfield, a former Luftwaffe installation, has been used by Russian transport planes and parachute units since the middle of July 1947. The troops make practice jumps daily.
9. Leipzig-Mockau (E-21): It was reported on 14 July 1947 that all training planes and training units had withdrawn from the Leipzig-Mockau airfield and returned to Russia. The field was being used by regular courier planes and held some thirty to forty aircraft on 14 July, but explosives had already been placed in position for the demolition of the landing strips and ground installations.
10. Leipzig-Schkeuditz (E-12): The field was only being used as a Russian meteorological station in mid-July. No preparations had yet been made for the demolition of the runways and installations.
11. Dresden-Klotzsche (F-29): There were about 150 two-motored planes based at the Klotzsche field in mid-July 1947. At the beginning of July, mine chambers were installed in preparation for the demolition of all buildings and runways.
12. Germendorf (Z-67): The Heinkel airfield at Germendorf, five kilometers SW of Oраниenburg, was constantly used by the Russian Air Force during 1945 and 1946, while its barracks and buildings housed formations of armored troops. At the end of June 1947, however, the field was evacuated and demolition work was begun. By 14 July the field could no longer be used for the landing of airplanes.
13. By mid-June 1947 the airfields at Magdeburg-Ost (Y-60) and Oschersleben (D- ) and Halberstadt (D-27) were demolished or in the process of being demolished.

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